

NOTEWORTHY MONOCOTS OF MOBILE AND BALDWIN COUNTIES, ALABAMA

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ABSTRACT

The following 44 species of monocots are reported as new or otherwise noteworthy in south Alabama: *Amphicarpum muhlenbergianum*, *Bothriochloa ischaemum* var. *songarica*, *Bulbostylis warei*, *Carex cherokeeensis*, *C. elliottii*, *Catapodium rigidum*, *Chamaelirium luteum*, *Corallorhiza wisteriana*, *Cyperus oxylepis*, *Eleocharis robbinsii*, *Eragrostis amabilis*, *E. lugens*, *E. minor*, *Eustachys glauca*, *Fimbristylis schoenoides*, *F. vahlilii*, *Halodule wrightii*, *Heteranthera reniformis*, *Ipheion uniflorum*, *Juncus abortivus*, *Koeleria gerardii*, *Leptochloa fascicularis*, *L. panicoides*, *Lilium iridollae*, *Limnobiium spongia*, *Limnodea arkansana*, *Luziola bahiensis*, *Manisuris tessellata*, *Nothoscordum inodorum*, *Panicum nudicaule*, *Parapholis incurva*, *Paspalum conjugatum*, *Peltandra saggitifolia*, *Phalaris angusta*, *Pleea tenuifolia*, *Potamogeton robbinsii*, *Sagittaria platyphylla*, *Scirpus cubensis*, *Setaria corrugata*, *S. faberii*, *Spartina spartineae*, *Tradescantia fluminensis*, *T. subaspera*, and *Triglochin striata*.

New or otherwise interesting collections of vascular plants have been made in Mobile and Baldwin counties in recent years. Kral (1973, 1976, 1981) reported over 40 new or noteworthy collections in these two counties among over 250 taxa. I listed over 100 noteworthy species or varieties in an earlier paper (1977) on the flora of west Mobile. I am presently completing a floristic list of some 1,900 species occurring in our two coastal counties based primarily on my own collections there in the past 20 years; it seems appropriate to report additional interesting collections of vascular plants before completion of the project.

Reported plants are arranged in alphabetical order by families with mention of synonyms used by Mohr (1901), indicated by "M," and Small (1933), indicated by "S" when appropriate. References are made repeatedly to Mohr (1901) and Small (1933); therefore mention of the date after those two authors is omitted for convenience in the rest of this paper. Specimens of reported plants are kept at the University of South Alabama herbarium and, when available, duplicates of them were sent or will be sent to Vanderbilt University (VDB) and/or to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (NCU). The names of 22 species which appear to represent first county records are preceded by an asterisk. The names of the nine species which may represent first reports for Alabama are preceded by two asterisks.

ALISMATACEAE

**SAGITTARIA PLATYPHYLLA* (Engelm.) J. G. Smith. Baldwin Co.: Open muddy bank of canal parallel to L&N RR tracks across Mobile Delta, directly east of its intersection with Big Briar Creek, ca 2 mi W of Hurricane, 16 Sept 1981, *Lelong* 12280.

Although Mohr reported that this species was frequent on the Coastal Plain in muddy ditches and ponds, it seems to be far less common at present. Haynes (1980) indicates its presence in ten Alabama counties including Mobile County.

ARACEAE

PELTANDRA SAGITTIFOLIA (Michx.) Morong. (*P. glauca* (Ell.) Feay—S). Mobile Co.: Marshy roadside along county road 57, 2.3 mi N of its intersection with county road 22, 21 May 1969, *Smith & McIntosh s.n.*; marshy border of small stream emptying into large west pond, NW corner of Langan Municipal Park, West Mobile, 28 May 1972, *Lelong* 6515.

Although Mohr reported that this species was not rare in our two counties before the turn of the century, it is presently included in the list of threatened species of Alabama (Freeman et al. 1979). Jones (1974) documents its presence only in adjacent Jackson County, Mississippi, and Davenport and Haynes (1981) note its occurrence in Baldwin County, Alabama.

COMMELINACEAE

***TRADESCANTIA FLUMINENSIS* Vell. Baldwin Co.: Moist woodland along State Hwy 98, ca halfway between U.S. Hwy 90 intersection and Daphne, 22 Apr 1971, *Threadgill s.n.*

Small mentioned the occurrence of this escaped ornamental species from Florida to North Carolina. Godfrey and Wooten (1979) indicated that it is naturalized, sometimes very abundantly in wet woodlands and floodplain forests of northern Florida and probably elsewhere in the southeastern United States.

**TRADESCANTIA SUBASPERA* Ker-Gawl. (*Tradescantia montana* Shuttl.—M; *T. pilosa* J.C.C. Lehm.—S). Baldwin Co.: Wooded slope of large Indian mound, ca 0.25 mi W of Bottle Creek and 0.5 mi S of Tensaw River, Mound Island, Mobile Delta, 24 May 1978, *Lelong* 10185. Monroe Co.: Rich woods on bluff along Alabama River along State Hwy 84, ca 1 mi NW of Claiborne, 16 May 1973, *Lelong* 7098A.

Mohr reported this species as rare in his "Metamorphic" and "Lower Hills" regions of Alabama. Small reported its occurrence in our region generally from north Florida to Louisiana, noting that it was quite variable

in size and habit. MacRoberts (1980) notes that this is one of the rarest species of *Tradescantia* in Louisiana, having been reported from only three southern parishes. It seems to be uncommon also in south Alabama.

CYPERACEAE

BULBOSTYLIS WAREI (Torrey) Clarke. (*Stenophyllus warei* (Torr.) Britt.—S). Baldwin Co.: Sand dunes along southwestern shore of Ono Island, 27 Sep 1975, *Lelong* 8727.

Mohr did not report this species for Alabama. Small noted its occurrence on the Coastal Plain of Florida and Georgia and Godfrey and Wooten (1979) indicated its presence from southeastern North Carolina to south Florida and the Florida panhandle.

**CAREX CHEROKEENSIS* Schwein. Baldwin Co.: Moist roadside along State Hwy 59, directly north of bridge over Major Creek, 20 Apr 1974, *Lelong* 7643.

Mohr reported this sedge as frequent in the Central Prairie region and as far south as Henry County. Small noted its occurrence generally from Florida to Texas and Georgia. It does not seem to be common in the Mobile region.

**CAREX ELLIOTTII* Schwein. & Torr. Baldwin Co.: Low woods along west shore of Alabama River, ca 0.5 mi E of Boatyard Lake, Mobile Delta, 3 Aug 1972, *Lelong* 6730. Mobile Co.: Bay forest along southeastern bank of Three-Mile Creek, University of South Alabama property, West Mobile, 25 Apr 1968, *Lelong* 4395.

Mohr reported that this species was infrequent in the state, occurring in Grand Bay, Mobile County. Small noted that it grew on the Coastal Plain from Florida to Alabama and North Carolina. Kral (pers. comm.) informed me recently that it was not common in Alabama.

***CYPERUS OXYLEPIS* Nees ex Steud. Mobile Co.: Open, sandy dredge spoil area along east shore of Chickasaw Creek, ca 500 ft S of mouth of Shell Bayou, 7 Aug 1981, *Lelong* 12228.

Neither Mohr nor Small reported this species. Godfrey and Wooten (1979) noted its occurrence in Louisiana, Texas and Central and South America.

**ELEOCHARIS ROBBINSII* Oakes. Mobile Co.: Submerged along border of small spring-fed stream emptying into western lake, SE of jct of Ziegler and University Blvds, Langan Park, West Mobile, 20 Aug 1976, *Lelong* 9421.

Kral (1973) reported the first collection of this species in Alabama on the basis of one of his specimens from Geneva County.

**FIMBRISTYLIS SCHOENOIDES* (Retz.) Vahl. Mobile Co.: Moist open grassy area directly east of Battleship Park, south of Battleship Parkway (U.S. Hwy 90), 12 Oct 1980, *Lelong* 11663.

This inconspicuous tropical Asiatic sedge was introduced after the turn of the century in the Southeast. Mohr did not list it for Alabama. Small noted its occurrence in western Florida and south Georgia and Kral (1971) extended its distribution to south Florida and Louisiana, indicating its presence also in Baldwin County, Alabama.

**FIMBRISTYLIS VAHLII* (Lam.) Link. Baldwin Co.: Mud flat in NW part of Chacaloochee Bay, 7 Aug 1980, *Lott 94*; clay bluff along south bank of Alabama River Cutoff, T3N, R2E, SW 1/4 of Section 40, 25 Oct 1980, *Lelong 11776*. Mobile Co.: Small island along west shore of Tombigbee River, directly N of its confluence with Alabama River, T2N, R1E, E boundary of Section 20, 25 Oct 1980, *Lelong 11730*.

This small cespitose annual species was not listed in Mohr. Small indicated its occurrence generally from Florida to Texas, Missouri and North Carolina. Kral (1971) documented its distribution, noting additional collections from Oklahoma, Illinois, Kentucky, Georgia, South Carolina and New Jersey. He indicated its presence in four northern counties of Alabama. In our coastal counties, it seems to be fairly common on denuded shores and banks of streams throughout the Mobile Delta.

**SCIRPUS CUBENSIS* Poepp. & Kunth. Baldwin Co.: Floating mat in shallow water along northeast border of beaver pond on Baptizing Creek, T4S, R1E, Section 44, 19 Sep 1976, *Lelong 9502*.

Mohr reported that this species was rare on floating rotting timber in Three-Mile creek, Mobile County. Kral (pers. comm.) informed me that he was not aware of any other recent collection of this species in the Mobile region.

HYDROCHARITACEAE

**LIMNOBIUM SPONGIA* (Bosc) Steudel. Mobile Co.: T3S, R1W. Floating along shores of Harry Creek near its source, E of Back Creek and Bayou Sara; SE portion of Louisiana Land & Exploration Co. property, Saraland, 11 Aug 1980, *Lelong 10458*.

Mohr does not list this species for Alabama and Small indicates that it occurs generally from Florida to Texas. More recently, Jones (1974) noted that it occurs in Noxubee and Wilkinson counties, Mississippi, and Haynes (1980) reported it for Baldwin and Wilcox counties, Alabama.

JUNCACEAE

**JUNCUS ABORTIVUS* Chapman. Baldwin Co.: Depression in sandy pineland along north shore of Black Water River, ca 0.5 mi NE of mouth of Green Branch, 22 Sep 1980, *Lelong 11574*.

Small reported the occurrence of this species on the Coastal Plain from middle Florida to South Carolina. Godfrey and Wooten (1979) noted that its range extends northward to southeastern Virginia. Kral (pers. comm.) recently informed me that it is rare in Alabama.

JUNCAGINACEAE

**TRIGLOCHIN STRIATA* R. & P. Baldwin Co.: Tupelo-slash pine swamp along banks of Emanuel Bayou, 27 Sep 1980, *Lelong* 11582.

Mohr noted that this species was "not rare" in fresh or brackish marshes of the Coast region, mentioning a collection site in marshy banks at the mouth of Dog River, Mobile County, and noting its presence in Baldwin County. Haynes (1980) wrote that only one specimen of this plant was known from Alabama (Mobile River, Oct 1878, *C. Mohr s.n.*) and that the species was probably extirpated from Alabama. This species was therefore only mentioned for Mobile County in Appendix II of the State list of rare and endangered species (Freeman et al. 1979). Fortunately, urbanization, industrialization, and elimination of natural areas are not proceeding as rapidly yet in Baldwin County as in Mobile County; it may be the reason that this rare plant still occurs in the relatively undisturbed swamps along Emanuel Bayou.

LILIACEAE

**CHAMAELIRIUM LUTEUM* (L.) Gray. Mobile Co.: Moist, sandy soil along north bank of Three-Mile Creek, University of South Alabama property; T4S, R2W, S 1/2 of Sec. 16, 28 Apr 1967, *Lelong* 3083.

Mohr indicated that this species was common over the State in dry open woods and Small wrote that it occurred in moist thickets, meadows and pinelands from Florida to Arkansas. Kral (1966) reported it from Lincoln Parish, Louisiana, noting that it had not been previously reported from south of Arkansas. It appears to be uncommon in the Mobile region, occurring in mesic sites.

***IPHEION UNIFLORUM* (Lindl.) Raf. Mobile Co.: Open, grassy roadside along Government Blvd, directly W of Little Flower Ave. intersection, West Mobile, 21 Mar 1981, *Lelong* 11949.

This species, native of Argentina, occasionally escapes from cultivation or occurs as a waif in southeastern United States. Neither Mohr nor Small mentioned it in their comprehensive works.

LILIUM IRIDOLLAE M. G. Henry. Baldwin Co.: Cypress swamp along upper reaches of northern fork of Caney Creek, Lilian Swamp, 18 Sep 1980, *Lelong* 11535; wet pineland along southern shore of Black Water River, on *Sphagnum* mat, ca 0.75 mi E of mouth of Narrow Gap Creek, 22 Sep 1980, *Lelong* 11569.

Godfrey and Wooten (1979) noted that the range of this species extends from Walton County in the Florida panhandle to Baldwin County, Alabama. With the possible exception of *Lilium philadelphicum*, it is the rarest native lily in the State, occurring only in Baldwin, Covington, and Escambia counties and it is included in the latest list of endangered plant species of Alabama (Freeman et al. 1979).

**NOTHOSCORDUM INODORUM (Ait.) Nichols. (*N. fragrans* (Vent.) Kunth—S). Mobile Co.: Open disturbed roadside of street to baseball park, SE part of Mobile Municipal Park, West Mobile, 5 May 1972, *Lelong* 6517.

Kral (pers. comm.) informed me recently that he had not yet collected this species in south Alabama. This African plant was not reported by Mohr for the State; it was reported by Small and its distribution was given as extending from Florida to Louisiana and South Carolina. Radford et al. (1968) noted that it was rare in South Carolina (two counties), and that they had seen specimens from Florida.

PLEEA TENUIFOLIA Michx. Baldwin Co.: Pine savannah on hillside along State Hwy 90, ca 2 mi W of Seminole, 16 Oct 1976, *Lelong* 9594; moist sandy pineland along west shore of Gum Branch, ca 1 mi NE of its confluence with Mifflin Creek, 3 Oct 1980, *Lelong* 11592.

Kral (1976) first reported this species for Alabama from Baldwin County and noted that Sid McDaniel first found it in the same locality. Although I was not aware of those two collections at the time, my first collection was made on a site which must be very close to that of Kral's collection. This uncommon plant is included in the list of species of special concern in Alabama (Freeman et al. 1979).

ORCHIDACEAE

*CORALLORHIZA WISTERIANA Conrad. Baldwin Co.: Low woods along east shore of Tensaw River directly north of its confluence with Apalachee River, W of historic Blakeley site, 1 Mar 1971, *Lelong* 5647.

Mohr noted that this species was rare in the Central Pine Belt and Small indicated that it occurred in rich woods from Florida to Texas. It is listed as a species of special concern in Alabama (Freeman et al. 1979) and its presence in five counties is reported.

POACEAE

*AMPHICARPUM MUHLENBERGIANUM (Schult.) Hitchc. (*Amphicarpon floridanum* Chapman—S). Baldwin Co.: Dry, sandy, open pineland on dunes along Gulf of Mexico, ca half way between Gulf Shores and Fort Morgan, 7 Oct 1967, *Lelong* 3848.

Kral (1973) based the first report of this interesting grass for Alabama on a specimen which he collected in October 1971 in Covington County; this species was previously known to occur from Florida to South Carolina. In south Alabama, I have also observed it in moist sands along the west shore of Perdido Bay.

***BOTHRIOCHLOA ISCHAEMUM* (L.) Keng. var. *SONGARICA* (Fish. & Mey.) Celarier & Harlan. Mobile Co.: Grassy median along Water Street, near E end of Government Blvd. at Mobile River, downtown Mobile, 7 Oct 1978, *Lelong* 10554.

This Eurasian pasture grass was not listed by Mohr nor by Small. Hitchcock and Chase (1951) noted that it was "a promising pasture grass in southern Texas; adventive in Kansas, Knoxville, Tenn., and in wool waste, Yonkers, N.Y." Gould (1975) reported that it was common along roadsides in Texas. Thieret (1966) first reported it in two parishes of south Louisiana and Allen (1980) recorded its occurrence in six additional Louisiana parishes.

CATAPODIUM RIGIDUM (L.) C. E. Hubbard (*Scleropoa rigida* (L.) Griseb.—M). Mobile Co.: Dry, open area among shells in "Shell Mound" State Park, Dauphin Island, 15 May 1972, *Lelong* 6499.

This small European species was reported by Mohr as "fugitive on ballast. Mobile," some 50 miles north of Dauphin Island. Hitchcock and Chase (1951) noted that it has been sparingly introduced throughout the United States. It was not reported by Deramus (1970) for Dauphin Island.

**ERAGROSTIS LUGENS* Nees. Baldwin Co.: Open sandy roadside north of dunes along Gulf of Mexico and Hwy 182, Perdido Key, 4 Aug 1978, *Lelong* 10417.

Mohr reported this species as "adventive with ballast. Mobile. July to September, 1893-4. Annual or perennial?" Small noted that it occurred from Louisiana to California and that it was naturalized in the Coastal Plain of Georgia and Alabama.

**ERAGROSTIS MINOR* Host. (*E. eragrostis* (L.) Beauv.—M & S). Baldwin Co.: Open, sandy roadside along U.S. Hwy 90, ca 200 ft W of I-10 intersection, 30 Aug 1980, *Lelong* 11371. Mobile Co.: Open, grassy area along L&N RR tracks at intersection with Eslava Str. S of downtown Mobile, 7 Oct 1978, *Lelong* 10547; common weed along cracks in concrete median, Airport Blvd. east of University Blvd. intersection, west Mobile, 30 Sep 1981, *Lelong* 12378.

Mohr noted that this European species was a rare adventive in cultivated and waste places and on ballast heaps. Hitchcock and Chase (1951) state that it had been sparingly introduced throughout the United States. It seems to be still uncommon enough in the Mobile region to deserve mention.

*ERAGROSTIS TENELLA (L.) Beauv. ex R. & S. (*E. amabilis* (L.) Wight & Arn. ex Nees—S). Mobile Co.: Crack in sidewalk along St. Francis Street near Trailways bus station, downtown Mobile, 24 May 1971, *Lelong* 5712; crack in sidewalk at intersection of St. Francis and Jackson Str., downtown Mobile, 10 Jul 1976, *Lelong* 9287.

Mohr did not report this European species for the State, and Harper (1944) did not include it in his preliminary report on the weeds of Alabama. Small and later Hitchcock and Chase (1951) reported it only for Georgia, Florida, and Texas. Kral (1973) recorded it for Escambia and Geneva counties, Alabama, and noted that its occurrence in the United States probably resulted from its introduction from the Tropics.

**EUSTACHYS GLAUCA Chapman (*Chloris glauca* (Chapm.) Vasey—S). Baldwin Co.: Moist, grassy shores of Cotton Bayou along State Hwy 161, 0.3 mi N of its jct with Hwy 182, 20 Jul 1974, *Lelong* 8046; moist slash pineland with dense undergrowth of *Serenoa repens*, along west shore of Wolf Bay, directly W of Mulberry Point, 15 Sep 1980, *Lelong* 11517.

Mohr did not include this species in his book and Small noted its distribution in the Southeast as extending from Florida to North Carolina. Hitchcock and Chase (1951) reported it for Florida, Wilmington, North Carolina, and Baker County, Georgia. Therefore, these collections document a western range extension for this species.

KOELERIA GERARDII (Vill.) Shinnars (*K. phleoides* (Vill.) Pers.—S). Mobile Co.: Open weedy area along L&N RR tracks at intersection of Water and Elmira Str., near downtown Mobile, 30 May 1971, *Lelong* 5718.

This European species was not listed by Mohr for Alabama. Small noted its occurrence in the Southeast as "Pensacola, Fla. and Ala." More recently, Hitchcock and Chase (1951) mentioned that it had been introduced "at Pensacola, Fla., Mobile, Ala., Cameron Co., Tex., Portland, Oreg. and at several points in California." I have not seen the previous collection(s) from Mobile and Kral (pers. comm.) informed me that he had not collected it in Alabama.

*LEPTOCHLOA FASCICULARIS (Lam.) Gray (*Diplachne fascicularis* (Lam.) Beauv.—M). Baldwin Co.: Marshy area along the SW shore of Chacaloochee Bay and N side of U.S. Hwy 90, E of Mobile, 25 Aug 1980, *Lelong* 11379. Mobile Co.: Dry, sandy denuded area beneath newly completed Interstate 10 overpass. S part of Blakely Island, 6 Oct 1973, *Lelong* 7323.

Kral (1973) reported this species for Mobile County and noted that Hitchcock and Chase (1951) did not map it for Alabama, although it had been reported previously by Mohr as rare in Dauphin Island. At present, it appears to be fairly common in brackish marshes throughout the Mobile region.

**LEPTOCHLOA PANICOIDES (Presl.) Hitchc. (*Leptochloa floribunda* Doell.—S). Mobile Co.: Small island near the west bank of the Alabama River, directly N of its confluence with the Tombigbee River, 25 Oct 1980, *Lelong* 11732; wooded banks of Bottle Creek, Mound Island, Mobile Delta, 15 Nov 1980, *Lelong* 11892.

This plant was not included in Mohr's list of Alabama plants. Small noted its occurrence generally from south Mississippi to Texas and southern Indiana. Hitchcock and Chase (1951) did not record it in the Southeast, east of Mississippi. It seems to have become well established on sand bars and river banks in the Mobile Delta.

LIMNODEA ARKANSANA (Nutt.) L. H. Dewey. Mobile Co.: Shell Mound State Park, Dauphin Island; common with *Boerhavia erecta*, *Vicia ludoviciana* ..., 15 May 1972, *Lelong* 6498.

Mohr noted that this species was local and rare on shell mounds in Baldwin and Mobile counties. Deramus (1970) did not list it for Dauphin Island. It is one of numerous interesting calciphilic plants restricted to shell mounds in our region where sandy, acidic soils otherwise predominate. Kral (pers. comm.) indicated to me that he had only one record of this species for Alabama, collected in the Black Belt.

*LUZIOLA BAHIENSIS (Steud.) Hitchc. (*L. alabamensis* Chapman—M). Baldwin Co.: Partly submerged along shore of Baptizing Branch, NE of beaver pond, T4S, R1E, near center of Sect. 44, 19 Sep 1976, *Lelong* 95071. Mobile Co.: Wet, sandy marshy area along Three-Mile Creek, University of South Alabama property, West Mobile, 1 Oct 1968, *Lelong* 4785.

This species was listed by Mohr as not frequent in Conecuh and Mobile counties, Alabama. Hitchcock and Chase (1951) indicated that outside of tropical America, it occurs only in southern Alabama.

MANISURIS TESSELLATA (Steud.) Scribn. (*M. corrugata* (Bald.) Mohr var. *areolata* (Hackel) Mohr—M). Baldwin Co.: Moist slash pineland with dense undergrowth of *Serenoa repens* along north shore of Graham Bayou, directly W of its mouth on Wolf Bay, 15 Sep 1980, *Lelong* 11518. Mobile Co.: Wet pine savannah drained by Chickasaw Creek along U.S. Hwy 45, ca 1.5 mi S of Sweetwater Creek, 3 Sep 1972, *Lelong* 6806.

This taxon was listed by Mohr for Mobile County. He noted that it was not infrequent in Florida and eastern Mississippi and that it should be "looked for in western Alabama." Kral (pers. comm.) informed me that he collected this species some years ago in Baldwin County; he also considered it rare in Alabama.

PANICUM NUDICAULE Vasey. Baldwin Co.: Small, shallow, water-filled depression adjacent to Bay forest along Negro Creek at bridge (Co. Rd. 87)

ca 4 mi N of intersection with U.S. Hwy 98 (Elberta), 30 Apr 1977, *Lelong* 9690; tree stump "island" in South Fork of Caney Creek, directly S of its confluence with North Fork, Lilian Swamp, 18 Sep 1980, *Lelong* 11532. Mobile Co.: Wet *Sphagnum* bog along Co. Rd. 59 ca 0.5 mi N of Fowl River, 24 Apr 1972, *Lelong* 6492.

This rare species, described by Vasey in 1889, was not listed by Mohr nor by Small. Hitchcock and Chase (1951) stated that it was rare in swamps of western Florida, southern Alabama and Mississippi. It is listed as a threatened plant in the State by Freeman et al. (1979).

***PARAPHOLIS INCURVA* (L.) C. E. Hubbard. Mobile Co.: Inconspicuous weed along foot path at base of large Indian shell mound, NE part, Indian Mound State Park, 8 May 1983, *Lelong s.n.*

This species was not listed by Mohr for Alabama nor by Small for the southeastern States. Hitchcock and Chase (1951) reported that it had been introduced from Europe and occurred in mud flats and salt marshes along the coast from New Jersey and Pennsylvania to Virginia as well as in California and Portland, Oregon. More recently, Radford et al. (1968) noted that it occurred in two coastal counties of North Carolina. Correll and Johnston (1970) reported it for Texas and Allen (1980) reported one collection from St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana.

PASPALUM CONJUGATUM Bergius. Mobile Co.: Shaded lawn west of Basic Medical Sciences Bldg., University of South Alabama campus, west Mobile, 7 Nov 1975, *Lelong* 8891.

This pantropical species was reported by Mohr as occurring rarely on shaded damp banks in Mobile County. Although both Small and Hitchcock (1951) also noted its occurrence in Alabama, it seems to be still uncommon enough in the Mobile region to deserve mention. Kral (pers. comm.) informed me in 1979 that he had not collected it in Alabama.

***PHALARIS ANGUSTA* Nees ex Trin. Baldwin Co.: Dry, open area on western shore of Chacaloochee Bay, ca 1.5 mi N of U.S. Hwy 90, 9 May 1980, *Lott* 45; marshy area along small stream between Grand Bay and Spanish River, lower Mobile Delta, 23 Apr 1981, *Lelong* 11968.

This species was not reported by Mohr for Alabama nor by Small for the Southeast. Hitchcock and Chase (1951) noted its occurrence in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, California, and southern South America. Anderson (1961) reports it also for Savannah, Georgia.

**SETARIA CORRUGATA* (Ell.) Schult. (*Chaetochloa corrugata* (Ell.) Scribn.—S). Baldwin Co.: Path in dry, sandy pine-oak woods SW of beaver dam on Baptizing Branch, T3S, R2E, Sect. 44, 19 Sep 1976, *Lelong* 9490.

Mohr did not report this species for the State and Small reported its distribution generally as extending from Florida to Texas and North

Carolina on the Coastal Plain. It does not seem to be common, at least in extreme south Alabama.

**SETARIA FABERI* W. Herrmann. Mobile Co.: Open, grassy roadside along Co. Rd. 5, 2.3 mi S of Tanner-Williams, 3 Aug 1974, *Lelong* 8079.

According to Hitchcock and Chase (1951), this species was "introduced from China, probably in seed of Chinese millet." They did not indicate its occurrence south of Arkansas and North Carolina. Since then, Radford et al. (1968) recorded one collection from South Carolina and Allen (1980) reported it in nine Louisiana parishes. Kral (1973) first reported it from Alabama on the basis of one of his collections from Lawrence County; he also noted that it had recently been reported from Georgia.

**SPARTINA SPARTINEAE* (Trin.) Merr. Baldwin Co.: Brackish marsh along NE shore of Ono Island, 27 Sep 1975, *Lelong* 8716. Mobile Co.: Brackish marsh along western shore of Mobile Bay along State Hwy 163 at Cedar Point, 23 Nov 1968, *Lelong* 5003; brackish marsh around airport, Dauphin Island, 1 Sep 1970, *Lelong* 5552.

Although Small noted that this species occurs generally from Florida to Texas, the first actual report of it from Alabama was made by Kral (1973) on the basis of a 1969 collection from Mobile County. It seems to be fairly common in coastal Alabama, occupying an ecological niche intermediate between that of *Spartina alterniflora* and of *S. patens*.

PONTEDERIACEAE

HETERANTHERA RENIFORMIS Ruiz & Pavon. Mobile Co.: Submerged in shallow water along cleared bank of 12-mile Creek, SW of intersection of Old Shell Road and University Blvd., 16 Jul 1983, *Lelong* s.n.

Mohr reported that this aquatic species occurred infrequently in muddy ditches of Mobile County, Alabama. Small noted that its geographical range extended from Georgia to Texas, and Connecticut in various provinces. Jones (1974) based his report of this species in Mississippi on a collection from Claiborne County only. It seems to be fairly uncommon also in Alabama.

POTAMOGETONACEAE

POTAMOGETON ROBBINSII Oakes. Baldwin Co.: Submerged at mouth of Three-Mile Creek off Tensaw River with *P. nodosus*, *P. illinoensis*, *Heteranthera dubia*, and *Egeria densa*, 7 Aug 1970, *Lelong* 5476.

Haynes (1980) noted that this is only the second known collection of this pondweed in the southeastern United States and that the nearest known localities for this species are in Delaware. Fernald (1932) reported the other southeastern collection of this species by Hotchkiss and Ekvall (no. 3904)

in "an outlying extreme southern station in southeastern Alabama (Mobile Delta)." Six other species of *Potamogeton* occur in the Mobile region.

ZANNICHELLIACEAE

HALODULE WRIGHTII Ascherson. Baldwin Co.: Submerged in shallow water of Old River along sandy SW shore of Ono Island, 4 Oct 1975, *Lelong 8811*.

This aquatic plant was not reported by Mohr for Alabama. Small noted its occurrence in southern Florida, "particularly on the Reef." Godfrey and Wooten (1979) indicated that its distribution extends from Florida to North Carolina and from Florida to Texas. It seems to be far less common in coastal Alabama than it is in adjacent States, being reported from only two sites in Baldwin County and one location in Portersville Bay, Mobile County, from which it has apparently been extirpated (Haynes 1980; Stout and Lelong 1981). Small patches of Turtle grass (*Thalassia testudinum*) have been observed in *Halodule* beds of Old River noted above.

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Although the reported plants except for *Tradescantia fulminensis* are my collections, I also consulted the herbaria of Auburn University (AUA), the University of Alabama (UNA), and Vanderbilt University (VDB) in the preparation of this paper. I am thankful to the curators of those herbaria for allowing me to examine their valuable collections as conveniently as possible. I am also thankful to Robert Haynes (UNA) for providing me valuable information about *Potamogeton robbinsii*.

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